The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,195.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April.		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	21
„ Ratnagherry	14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	18		May.
„ Tuticorin	19	„ False Point	1
„ Coddalore	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

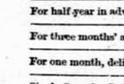
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

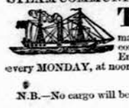
Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	7
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	12	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Linga	16	30			May.
		May.	„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Monday, the 5th April at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship "Marlahan," 535 tons, 150 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on Tuesday the 6th April at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports, viz.:—

Ratnagherry.	Mangalore.
Malwan.	Cannanore.
Vingorla.	Tellicherry.
Goa.	Calicut.
Carwar.	Beypore.
Compta.	

For freight and passage apply

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorum.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
First Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Second Class	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Deck	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 6 0
Carriages		

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

PURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz:—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingoria.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CHINA OR NEIGHBOURING PORTS.

THE A 1 British built composite clipper barque "Gleam," 291 tons registered, W. Burgess, Commander. For particulars apply at Byramjee and Merwanjee Dubashes, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort, or to Commander on board the ship, close to Custom House Bunder.

2nd April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 1st April 1869. W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Berwickshire," from Singapore, are requested to send boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain T. Rowen will not be held responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay, 2nd April 1869. Agents.

THOMPSON and COMPANY'S CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM ship "Koina," having arrived with Cargo from Calcutta, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Borce Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1869.

THE steam ship "Neera," having arrived with cargoes from Liverpool, ex

Luxor	13th February,
Rossetta	20th „
Memphis	27th „

Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned and to take delivery of their goods at the Borce Bunder as early as convenient.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1869.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to, or having claims against, the late Mr. S. W. Dyson, Foreman Plumber of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, are requested to pay in, or make their claims to, the undersigned before the 30th April 1869.

Mrs. S. DYSON,
P. and O. Buildings, Dockyard, Mazagon.

Bombay, 2nd April 1869.

NOTICE.—Establishment of an Aërated Water Manufactory at Malabar Hill, near the Chowkey.—I, the undersigned, do hereby respectfully beg to inform the public in general, and Ladies and Gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill in particular, that I have established from 1st instant an Aërated Water Factory for the daily manufacturing of Aërated Water, prepared of the best quality and purity, and solicit their kind patronage for a trial.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic or Quinine Water, Lithia Water, Sarsaparilla Water. The above will be supplied at reasonable price.

KHOJA RAHIMTOOLA VEERJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 3rd April 1869.

PRINSEP'S Criminal Procedure Code—Second Edition Rs. 15, by post Rs. 16; or half bound in law calf and inter-leaved Rs. 21, by post Rs. 22-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAILLIE'S Digest of MOHUMMUDAN LAW on the subjects to which it is usually applied by British Courts of Justice in India. Rs. 17-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRADY'S Treatise on the HINDOO Law of INHERITANCE, comprising the Doctrines of the various Schools, with the Decisions of the High Courts of the several Presidencies, and the Judgments of the Privy Council on appeal. Rs. 22.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE, including the Procedure in the High Courts as well as that in the Courts not established by Royal Charter, with Forms of Charges, and Notes of Evidence, illustrated by a large number of English cases and cases decided in the High Courts of India; with an Appendix of Selected Criminal Acts of the Legislative Council. Rs. 18-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS of the LEGISLATIVE Council of India, from 1834 to 1867. New edition, five vols. handsomely bound. Rs. 60.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AITCHESON'S TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, and SUNNUDS relating to India and the neighbouring Countries. 7 volumes, with Index volume. Rs. 56.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Pocket Edition, 1868.

INDIAN PENAL CODE, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, and POLICE CODE, in one Volume, pocket size. Rs. 5.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA: containing information for Ladies on Outfit, Furniture, Housekeeping, Children, Servants, Stables, and Travelling; together with a number of Receipts for Indian Cookery. By a Lady Resident. Rs. 3-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FORSYTH on the SPORTING RIFLE and its Projectiles. Second Edition. Rs. 4-13.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPENS' INDIAN READY RECKONER: containing tables for ascertaining the value of any number of articles, from 3 pies to 5 rupees; also tables of wages; from annas to 25 rupees; and other useful tables. Rs. 1-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in literary composition. Twenty-fifth edition, 1868. Rs. 6-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS' WORKS.—The "CHARLES DICKENS" edition, in 18 vols., well bound, with 8 illustrations in each volume, complete. Rs. 37.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS' WORKS.—Illustrated Library edition, in Twenty-six volumes, half bound, red morocco, gilt. Rs. 240.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PUNCH.—A set for the first twenty years, 1842 to 1861, in twenty volumes, scarlet, cloth, gilt edges. Rs. 100

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SOUNDY and COMPANY'S LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or exchanged. Exchange at 2 s. per Rupee.

J. ASCHER

	s.	d.
Les Gouttes d'Eau	3	0
Les Hirondelles	3	0
Thème Russe	3	0

BACH

(Edited and carefully Fingered by Charles Halle.)

Sarabande in E minor	2	6
Gavotte in G minor		
Musette in G minor		

BEETHOVEN'S

(Sonatas Edited and Fingered by Charles Halle.)

14	Sonata, No. 2, Op. 27, in E flat, ded. to Princesse de Lichtenstein	4	0
15	Sonata Pastoral, Op. 28, in D, ded. to M. de Sonnenfels	6	0
16	Sonata, No. 1, Op. 29, in G	5	0
17	Sonata, No. 2, Op. 29, in D minor	5	0
18	Sonata, No. 3, Op. 29, in E flat	5	0
19	Sonata, No. 1, Op. 49, in G minor	3	6
20	Sonata, No. 2, Op. 49, in G	3	6
21	Sonata, Op. 53, in C, ded. to Ct. Waldstein	6	0
22	Sonata, Op. 54, in F	4	0
23	Sonata appassionata, Op. 57, in F minor, ded. to Count de Brunswick	6	0
24	Sonata, Op. 78, in F sharp	4	0
25	Sonata, Op. 79, in G	3	6
26	Sonata, caracteristique, Op. 81, in E flat, ded. to the Archduke Rodolphe	5	0
27	Sonata, Op. 90, in E minor, ded. to Count Lichnowski	5	0
28	Sonata, Op. 101, in A	5	0
29	Grand Sonata, part 1, Op. 106, in B flat	6	0
30	Grand Sonata, part 2, Op. 106, in B flat	5	0
31	Grand Sonata, Op. 109, in E	6	0
32	Sonata, Op. 110, in A flat	6	0
33	Grand Sonata, Op. 111, in C minor	5	0
34	Andante, Op. 35	3	0

F. BEYER.

Pianist's Library:—These arrangements are in use by all the first Teachers

No. 1	Fra Diavolo	2	6
2	Norma	2	6
3	I Puritani	2	6
4	Belisario	2	6
5	Masaniello	2	6
6	Il Barbiere	2	6
7	Guillaume Tell	2	6
8	Le Nozze di Figaro	2	6
9	Der Freischütz	2	6
10	Zampa	2	6
11	Don Pasquale	2	6
12	Euryanthe	2	6
Ciascun lo dice, from La Figlia del Reggimento		2	0
Rataplan		2	0
Robert toi que j'aime		2	6
Schubert's Serenade		3	0
Standard Bearer		3	0

CHAULIEU

Robert toi que j'aime	2	6
Angiol di pace, from Beatrice di Tenda	2	0
Dal tuo stellato soglio, the Prayer in Mose	2	0
March in Masaniello, or La Muette di Portici	2	0

CHOPIN

Marche Funèbre	2	0
Valse Brillante, Op. 34, No. 1. No. 1. Edited by Lindsay Sloper	4	0
Deux Valses	each 2	0

FUNKE

Ecoutez-moi. Romance sans paroles	2	0

HANDEL

Harmonious Blacksmith. Fingered and edited by Charles Hallé	3	0
Dead March in Saul. New edition. Arranged by Rimbault	2	0

DE GRAU

Clochette Galop	3	0
Corricolo Galop	3	0

DUSSEK.

La Consolation, in B flat	3	0

FAVARGER

Favarger's Oberon, Op. 4. An admirable piece	4	0

KETTERER

Caprice Hongrois, Op. 7	3	6

RICHARD LOEFFIER

Die Laurtzbacherin. (La Babillarde) Styrienne variée	2	0

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above Music will be presented with an elegant Portfolio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COTTON SPINNERS and WEAVERS.—Wanted sets of four shaft Tappets for Platt Brothers & Co.'s Twill Looms. Address stating particulars to

WARWICK & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Elgin Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited), Cawnpore.

TELEGRAPH POSTS.—For Sale, a number of Teak Posts, lying on Carnac Bunder. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of AHMEDABAD.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and the winding up of the Goozrat Trading Company (Limited).

Pursuant to an order of the above Court the first distribution of two annas in the Rupee on the amount of admitted claims is payable to the Creditors of the aforesaid Company, at the office of the Official Liquidator at Ahmedabad, within the limit of Manekchowk, on or after the 15th April next. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

DEENSHAW H.,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 1st April 1869.

FOR SALE—By Auction at Madras, on Tuesday the 20th April 1869—The following property of the Madras Boat Company, of which full particulars will appear in Hand-bills:—

3 Iron Boats, now lying on the Beach, with masts, rigging and fore and mainsails complete. Each Boat is capable of carrying 80 Bales Cotton or 300 Bags Rice.

1 Wooden Boat, now lying on the Beach, near the Pier, with mast and lattcen sail. This Boat is capable of carrying 60 Bales Cotton or 220 Bags Rice.

1 Rowing Boat, 16 feet long.
1 do 12 „ do
Anchors, chains, stores, office furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery.

For further particulars apply to John Maxwell Esq., Honry. Secretary, Madras Boat Company.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a nearly new first class Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On Thursday the 8th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the household furniture, &c., &c., of J. F. Hobson, Esq., the same comprising rich cut glassware; dinner, dessert and breakfast services; plated curry dishes; cruet, egg, and pickle frames; candlesticks; spoons and forks; dining, circular, pier, lady's writing, washing and dressing tables, mahogany dressing glasses; conversation couches, with silk lining, ottoman cushions; drawing room, easy, and other chairs; a first class nearly new square solid walnut piano, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart; cleopatra couches, chest of drawers, wardrobe, side-boards, hanging argand and table lamps, hand carts, and charpoys, pictures, cuttery, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.,

AT 9 P.M.

One second hand four-seated phaeton, with a serviceable gray horse, and a set of harness complete.

No Catalogue, and the property will be on view from to-morrow morning. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

5th April 1869.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local consignments, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES.

The Company are appointed sole Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., the unrivalled superiority of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the home markets and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

J. & C. WHITE'S PORTS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
Good, sound ... ... Qts. per doz.	21	8 24 0
Fine old, with good body ... ... „	27	0 30 0
Do. Do. (not yet reckoned) ... Pts.		„
Very superior, with fine body, flavour (most suitable for Invalids) ...Qts.	32	„ 34 0 38 0

J. & C. WHITE'S SHERRIES.

Pale, dry, a light Dinner Wine ...Qts. per doz.	22	8	25 0
Vino de Pasto, a superior Dinner Wine ... „	27	0	30 0
Superior Pale, J & C. White's well-known white seal ... ... „	30	0	33 0
Manzanilla, a fine dry Wine ... „	34	0	38 0
Amontillado, a choice old Wine ... „	38	0	42 0
Very superior Amontillado, soft, clean, and delicate ... ... „	44	0	48 0

MADEIRA WINE.

Finest Old Madeira direct ... ...Qts. per doz.	48	0	54 0

MARSALA WINE.

Old Marsala, an agreeable substitute for cheap Sherry... ...Qts. per doz.	17	0	19 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The Company are appointed sole Agents in this Presidency for Messrs. Perrier Jouet & Co.'s celebrated Creaming Extra Dry Pale Champagne, now the favourite brand in all English Clubs and leading Hotels in the West-end. They can recommend this brand with the greatest confidence.

(First shipment of Perrier Jouet's due in October, orders will be registered.)

Champagne, Perrier Jouet's finest Creaming ... ...Qts. per doz.	40	0	44 0
Do. Do. do. ...Pts.	22	0	24 0
Champagne, F. Giesler and Co.'s ... ...Qts.	40	0	44 0
Do. do. ...Pts.	22	0	24 0
Champagne, Jules Mumm's (the original) ...Qts.	40	0	44 0
Champagne, Duroi, Fils et Cie's Fleur de Sillery ... ... „	36	0	40 0

HOCKS.

Sparkling, Deinhardt and Jordan's finest ... ...Qts. per doz.	36	0	40 0
Still, Deinhardt and Jordan's finest ... ... „	36	0	40 0
Do. Hocheimer ... ... „	20	0	22 0
Do. Liebfraumilch ... ...Qts.	34	0	38 0
Do. do. ...Pts.	19	0	21 0
Do. Rudesheimer ... ... „	19	0	21 0
Do. Steinwein, in Jug-shaped bottles ... ...Qts.	34	0	38 0

MOSELLES.

Finest Sparkling, F. Giesler and Co.'s ... ...Qts. per doz.	36	0	40 0
Do. do. Nonpareil, Deinhardt and Jordan's ... ... „	36	0	40 0
Do. do. do. ...Pts.	20	0	22 0

CLARETS.

The Clarets, Burgundies, and Sauternes supplied by the Company are expressly selected for them with great care, and are distinguished above all other shipments to the Presidency by their delicate bouquet and soundness.

Petit Medoc, a good sound Breakfast Wine ...Qts. per doz. 11 0 12 8

Medoc, a superior Breakfast or Cup Wine ... ... „	14	8	16 0
Do. do. ...Pts.	8	0	9 0
Saint Julien, a good Dinner Wine ...Qts.	21	8	24 0
Chateau Leoville, a superior Dinner Wine ... ... „	25	0	28 0
Chateau Margaux, the finest Claret imported ... ... „	32	0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis, an agreeable and delicate White Wine ...Qts. per doz.	18	8	21 0
Chablis, superior ditto ditto... „	25	0	28 0
Ponard, ditto ditto Red... „	25	0	28 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac ... ...Qts. per do.	21	8	24 0
Haut Sauternes, a delicate, light, sound wine ... ... „	24	0	27 0
Haut Sauternes, very superior „ ... „	32	0	36 0

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

Corio; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port	32	8	36 0
Hymettus, Red; a full-bodied dry Wine, resembling Burgundy	20	8	23 0
Hymett, White; a dry Wine with Chablis character	20	8	23 0
"White Hymett, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times, 7th September 1865."			
Keffesia, White; a dry dinner Wine with very fine Chablis character	27	0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times, 7th September 1865."			
Patras, Red; of a rich Burgundy character ...	24	0	27 0
Patras, White; of a fine Hock character ...	20	8	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R Druitt, M.D. Report on Wines, 1866.			
Saint Elie; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28	8	32 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous 'wine of night.'"—"London Review, 22nd July 1865."			
Santorin; a very dry Wine, with Port flavour ...	28	8	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review, 12th August 1865."			
Thera; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36	0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review, 12th August 1865."			
Visanto; an exceedly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44	0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Neszmelyer; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22	0	25 0
Ofner Adlerberger, a red Wine, of Burgundy character	24	0	27 0
"I should be inclined to recommend Ofner, as I would a good Bordeaux."—"Dr. Druitt's Report."			
Szegszard, a red Wine, possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16	0	18 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the purchasers.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations, which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.			Cash.
32	0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
30	0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
41	0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
42	0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45	0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—We have the above also in Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

N. B.—The demand has been so great for our Gold and Silver Neck one and two Star Champagne that we have ordered a quantity to be sent overland and may be looked for at the end of April. We have also a shipment in the "Medea" via the Cape, also due in April. Orders registered to await arrival.

The double Magnums of Champagne have all been disposed of. We have Single Magnums of a very Fine Vintage and quite dry. Price 42-0 per case equal to one dozen quarts. Also same brand Champagne in Half Pint for Overland Passengers Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull; little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomu. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
3,000,000	100	all	5 p ct.	Agra Bank	126
1,140,000	1,000	all	5 p ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	555
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
2,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

2500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1125

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1295
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	825
2,080,000	1,000	600	„11-14	Do. New	425
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	765
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,300	1250ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	1899
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,880	1,880	1000do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8850
60,000	2,000	1,200	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3000
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	1950 185
20,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	20	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
...	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1675
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
...	* £20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dat'on.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	111
800,000	25	13½		Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	28
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Do. Trdg & P'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	150	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	3,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
250,000	all	250	300	Bombay Const.	175

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.			Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.			2s. 0 9d.
Do. Credits	6	Do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d. to 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6	Do.	do.	2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight			99.
Do.	60	Do.	do.	98½
Madras	30	Do.	do.	99
China	60	Do.	do.	217 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108½
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-6
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-7-6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Champion, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Deputy Adjutant Genera of the Army, from Poona.
Croker, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Sanderman, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Dhera Ghazee Khan.
Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England, (arrived on the 30th March.)
Daun, Civil Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmedungger.
Kelyar, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Hussars, on furlough, to England.
Thomas, Major, Royal Artillery, on furlough, to England.
Abbott, Surgeon, Bengal Army, on furlough, to England.
Evens, Captain, 38th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Sanderman, Captain, Bengal Staf Corps, on furlough, to Southampton.
FitzGerald, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Marseilles.
Rayment, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Castell, Major, 4th Rifles, on furlough, to England.
Croker, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Newill, Cornet, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, to Kamptee.
Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, on duty, to Bagdad.
Pricher, Major General, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Wilkinson, Captain, 105th Light Infantry, to join, to England.
Dodd, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Nicolas, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Secundrabad.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 31st March, 1869.

The Brigadier General Commanding Poona Brigade will be pleased to assemble an European District Court Martial on Friday next, the 2nd proximo, for the trial of Privates William Mills and Patrick Gaynor of 1-8th (The King's) Regiment.

The Poona Brigade will furnish a field officer as president and the requisite number of members to form the Court, all parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 1st April, 1869.

In accordance with D. O. No. 157 of yesterday's date an European District Court Martial will assemble to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the mess-room 1-8 (The King's) Regiment for the trial of No. 975 Private Willam Miles, and No. 788 Private Patrick Gaynor both of the 1-8th (The King's) Regiment.

President—Lieut-Colonel Thompson, 9th Regiment N. I

Members—Captain McNaughten, 3rd Light Cavalry, Captain Stack, 3rd Light Cavalry, 2 Subalterns 2nd Queen's Regiment, and 2 Subalterns 1-8th (The King's) Regiment.

Lieutenant Broderick, 2nd Queen's, has obtained leave of absence, from 1st April to 10th April on station leave.

Captain Moore, 3rd Light Cavalry, is appointed a member of the District Court Martial ordered to assemble at the mess-room 1-8th (The King's) Regiment at 11 A. M., vice Captain Stack, 3rd Light Cavalry, relieved.

Poona, 2nd April, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Captain, W. C Park, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, for 4 days from date inclusive, on station leave.

Captain, Anderson for three days from this date, Major Hanson 9-h Regiment N. I. performing the duties of Brigade Major.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD APRIL.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 15s.	p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5	per ton
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	M.S. Elphinstone(s).	Dupuy	Goa, March 30.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, March 31.
3	Dilharrer (s)	Bissett	Kurrachee, March 31.
	Dacca (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, March 31.
	Dalhousie (s)	Wood	Kurrachee, March 31.
	Militia'es	Ledbech	Stockholm, Oct. 4.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Suez, March 21.
	General Outram (s)	Tweedale	Goa, April 2.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Suez, March 20.
	Romania	Thomas	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
4	Chlora (s)	Baker	Goa, April 2.
	Indus	Campbell	Liverpool, Nov. 17.
	Jange	Bordon	Rangoon, Feb. 5.
	Fanny	Weir	Rangoon, Feb. 13.
	Dhracian	Hay	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Eastern Belle	Mac Bride	Liverpool.
	Golden Eagle	Muir	Havre.
	Medway	McFeadzean	Penang.
	Feronia	Narburgh	Diamond Island.
	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	American (s)	Baker	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Clara, Murray, to Cocoanada.
Brig Futhool Mumun, Nacoda, to Cayalputum.
Ship Talisman, Bartlett to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 29 Allum Ghee ... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 30 Himalaya ... Atkinson ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 29 Sattara (s) ... Patterson ... Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.
JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

DEATH.

BUTLER—March 27th, at Trichoor, Ellen, wife of Major W. H. A. Butler, 23rd Regiment N. I.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

THE Bench of Justices will meet this afternoon, and the first notice on the paper of business involves the important question of a thorough Municipal Inquiry. As the Bench took up a decided position in January, when they adopted Mr. Currey's resolution, and as the Municipal Commissioner supports the demand made in that resolution, it may fairly be assumed that an answer to the letter of the Chief Secretary will be framed and sanctioned with unanimity. It is highly desirable that the expression of opinion called for should be strong, broad, general; concentrated on the main points and not weakened by detail. We also venture to suggest that no attempt should be made to mix up the Bench with the inquiry, and that the Government should be requested to have the inquiry carried out from an independent point of view.

WE learn from a well-informed Umballa correspondent that, though the Government of India had determined not to enter into any formal treaty or convention with the Ameer, they were prepared to sign a protocol or some document putting on record the understanding arrived at after close and diligent negotiation. We trust that the right to appoint a Resident at Cabul is included in the arrangements, and that we are to give the aid of arms and money to the sovereign prince—our ally. The same correspondent telegraphs that the negotiations had been completed, to the satisfaction of the Ameer, and we presume also of the Viceroy. Without doubt we have entered on a new line of policy, and henceforth, to be effective, it must be actively and persistently pursued. Whatever misconceptions of the position may exist, either on the part of the Supreme Government and its advisers, or on the part of the Home Government—and we do not imagine any exist—the truth becomes every day more apparent that Russia, in striking at the Khanates, in threatening Eastern and Western Turkistan, and in aiming at the establishment of a powerful influence south of the Oxus, really is striking at Constantinople. We have already pointed out the fact—not by any means new to thoughtful Indian and English statesmen—and we have it now confirmed by the undisguised admissions of the *Moscow Gazette*, which, if not inspired, if frequently disavowed, represents and expresses the real tendency and aim of Russian policy with instinctive accuracy. Russia, indeed, is trying to effect in Central Asia the counterstroke which is to recover ground lost in 1855-6. Here is the plain statement of the case from a genuine Muscovite point of view:—

"What power and whose influence, we should like to know, could force Russia or England to respect any guarantees in Central Asia, if the necessity of self-defence in case of war should demand their infraction? The best guarantee in such a case would be the self-interest of each State. Russia has not, and cannot, have any views dangerous to English dominion in India. Her present movements in Central Asia were forced upon her by sheer necessity. An opinion in an English paper has been expressed that in case of a collision between Russia and England, England would be in a position to inflict much more harm on Russia than Russia could ever inflict on England. If such is the case, where is the necessity of endeavouring to obtain guarantees from Russia? Does it not rather prove that Russia, thanks to her present position in Central Asia, can now, more than ever, exercise a restraining influence on the policy of England at those points where their interests clash—we will not say with those of Russia, but of justice, and that civilisation to which England is so fond of referring? Here lies, according to our opinion, the key of the question. Russia, of course, has no incentive to menace the interests of England. No one in Russia contemplates the possibility of weakening England's supremacy over the seas. Russia could never think of closing the Mediterranean to England, or barring her passage to India. Such ideas cannot enter into the serious schemes of our national policy. Surveying generally the political changes of past years, we may come to the conclusion that in none of the European questions, excepting the Eastern one, have England and Russia been at variance."

And it is precisely on the Eastern Question that the new development of Russian power is intended to weigh. Russia, we are told, can now exercise a restraining influence on the policy of England where the interests of the two clash with those of "justice and civilization." Now we know that the phrase is an euphemism for Russian interests in the Black Sea and on the Bosphorus. Justice, in the Moscow sense, means the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and Civilization, as understood in the same latitude, means the establishment of Russian power in Constantinople. The key of the Eastern Question then is on the Oxus, so the Russian publicist thinks, and he rejoices naturally at the fact that the Czar holds the key. But while we admit that Russia is in Central Asia in order to facilitate the entry of Russia into the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and thence to the Mediterranean, we doubt whether the key of the question is not in Germany, for a thoroughly united Germany would not allow Russia to triumph on the Danube. And this consideration shows us where and how we should make *our* counterstroke. Besides supporting Afghan independence, we should look on Germany as the fulcrum and a German alliance as the lever wherewith to frustrate the comprehensive plans of Russia in the interests of what she is pleased to call "justice and civilization." The kind assurance that Russia does not intend to dispute our maritime supremacy, close the Mediterranean, or bar our road to India, shows that already the Russians, in imagination, see themselves a Mediterranean power. And how can they become one except by seizing Constantinople, making the Black Sea a vast wet dock, and the Dardanelles an impregnable stronghold?

The *Moscow Gazette* very properly, and with the contempt it deserves, disposes of that weakest of all proposals—a negotiation with Russia based on the idea of a limitation of her Central Asia progress. But that is no reason why we should not try to set up the more effective guarantee of British power, and say courteously but distinctly that progress beyond a given point, directly or indirectly, would be understood to mean war. The suggested interchange of consuls might be tried as an expedient; but in practice it would be merely an interchange of official spies. The question is, whether we should gain more by having an agent at Tashkend than Russia would by having a recognized agent at Lahore? Whether the information supplied by the first would counterbalance the intrigues certain to follow the appearance of the second? What we are in danger of is weak half-measures and a timid, inconsecutive, hesitating policy. For that part of the management of this question, which depends on the government of India, we trust that the promising beginning made at Umballa will prove the first step towards an effective answer to Russian policy as expounded by the *Moscow Gazette*. But the question must be dealt with *de longue main*, and demands, for its proper treatment, the vigour of a Cromwell and the sagacity of a Pitt.

THE Act passed by the Bombay Legislative Council "to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds," received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th ultimo.

A LONDON correspondent of the "Englishman" said that Mr. Rassam, of Abyssinian renown was about to be married to a Miss Price, a connection of the celebrated candle-maker. The latter part of the statement has caused, it appears, considerable pain to some of the young lady's relatives in Calcutta, who have requested the "Englishmen" to publicly deny that she is in any way related to the candle-maker in question.

THE "Indian Daily News" has been informed, but "can scarcely credit it," that the total cost of the fruitless expedition against the Loshais will amount to little less than six lakhs of rupees, a nice "little bill" to pay without having accomplished anything.

A RIFLE of the value of Rs. 1,000 has been sent out as a presentation to H. H. Meer Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrpoor, by the Paris Exhibition Committee of 1867. The Meer was an exhibitor. H is expected to visit Kurrachee some time in May next, and it is said will proceed to Bombay to have an interview with His Excellency the Governor.

MR. JOHN COCHRANE, once of the Bombay and now of the Calcutta Bar, has left for Europe on account of his health. The English and native press of Calcutta refer to his departure with regret.

THE "Indian Daily News" mentions that the dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, being paid by the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank, will bring to the Port Canning Company Rs. 48,463-2. It is said that further dividends are expected, owing to the decree obtained by the Asiatic Bank against the Royal Bank of Bombay having been confirmed on appeal.

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MR. JUSTICE COLLETT of Madras intends to go away on three months' leave, and the acting appointment was offered to Mr. Carmichael, but he declined it.

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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UMBALLA.

SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

(BY TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 3RD APRIL, 5-15 P. M.

The force began to break up to-day. Four regiments have already left.

The last regiment will leave on the 7th and 8th instant (Wednesday and Thursday.)

The Ameer returns to Peshawur on the 4th (Sunday). The Viceroy has paid him a farewell visit this afternoon.

The Governor General's Council has met every day.

The negotiations are tedious, but on the whole are going on satisfactorily.

There will be no formal treaty, but a protocol or a letter from the Viceroy to the Ameer.

UMBALLA, 4TH APRIL, 4 P.M.

There is a change in the date fixed for the Ameer's departure. He will leave by rail at 6 A.M. on the 5th (Monday), instead of on the 4th.

The negotiation has been completed. The Ameer is satisfied with the assurances and conduct of Government.

The protocol or treaty will not be published till the arrival of the Ameer at Cabul.

The Ameer asked for British officers, but the request was refused. He then asked for native officers, and this was promised if volunteers could be found.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FRIDAY, 12TH MARCH.

THE speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

Lord Elcho gave notice that in Commission of Supply he should move that the army estimates did not afford a satisfactory basis for the organisation of the army, and that an efficient army of reserve ought to be formed.

In reply to Mr. M'Clure, Mr. C. Fortescue said he should not promise to introduce a measure at present to extend the municipal franchise in cities and towns in Ireland to the same classes who by the Act of last year were entitled to claim Parliamentary franchise.

Mr. Nicol asked the Government when the report of the Commission on the Bank of Bombay was likely to be made public.

Mr. Grant Duff said the Commission was issued by the Government of India and the Commissioners had reported to the Government of India. The report had not yet been received in this country. He could not therefore give a categorical answer to his hon. friend's question, but his hon. friend might rest assured that there would be no unnecessary delay.

In reply to Mr. Crawfurd,

The Lord Advocate said he intended to introduce soon after the Easter recess a bill to repeal the 37th section of the Scotch Poor Law Act and to provide that all assessments in Scotland should be made on the gross rental.

In reply to Mr. Wells,

The Marquis of Hartington said he intended to bring in a bill for authorising the grant of assurances on life as low as £5.

In reply to Mr. Stapleton,

The Marquis of Hartington stated that the Post Master General had not at present the power to reduce the postage upon newspapers with the view to their greater circulation in rural districts. The question was to be raised by Mr. Graves next week. He would then state whether a bill would be brought in for the purpose.

DR. BHAU DAJI'S CURE FOR LEPROSY.

WITH reference to a communication on leprosy that appears in another column (writes the *Bombay Guardian* of Saturday) we understand that Dr. Bhau Daji does not now make any secret of his treatment. We understand that the Duke of Argyll has had his attention drawn to the matter and has written to the Bombay Government, asking for a report on the new treatment, and that, in consequence, Dr. Hunter is now testing its value with reference to the preparation of such a report. If he confines his attention to those who are under his care, there will be this disadvantage that a considerable time must elapse before his report can be ready. It is not claimed that the cure is a very rapid one.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

THE new Bankruptcy Reform Bill was introduced by Sir R. P. Collier, the Attorney General, on Friday night last, two or three hours later than the final closing of the post, so that it was impossible for me to give you any particulars. However, I had anticipated the two leading characteristics of the measure, which are, the administration of a bankrupt's estate by his creditors only, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt. To these I should perhaps add a third, namely, that after a bankrupt has obtained his order of discharge, his future earnings should be liable for his debts, unless and until he has paid a dividend of ten shillings in the pound. This last innovation, which might at first sight seem hard on debtors who are only unfortunate, is at the same time qualified by the provision that five-sixths of their creditors may at any time release them entirely. The bill provides that no debtor can make himself bankrupt on his own petition: that step is reserved to the creditors. When the bankruptcy is declared the creditors are to meet and appoint a trustee or receiver to collect and distribute the estate under the supervision of a committee of the creditors, and responsible to them alone, the Court of Bankruptcy having literally nothing to do with the administration of the estate beyond auditing the accounts. This is the Scotch procedure, borrowed almost *in toto*. Again, the judicial are completely severed from the existing administrative duties performed by the Bankruptcy Court and its officers. Should the conduct of a bankrupt be such as to suggest fraud or improper dealing, the creditors may have the case tried before a Chief Judge, who is to be appointed for the purpose, and who, unlike the present incompetent Commissioners, will be a Common Law Judge, a skilled and experienced lawyer. Imprisonment for debt will be abolished by a separate bill to be shortly introduced, but the County Courts are to retain the power of inflicting this punishment. The bill, unlike the one of Lord Cairns' last year, which contained 500 clauses, has only 270 clauses, which include the whole procedure in bankruptcy, so that, should it pass into law, any person can possess a manual of the law and practice on that subject without having to refer to preceding acts. It is in fact a consolidation as well as an amendment of the existing statutes on a vexed and harrassing topic.

Like every other proposal of our new Government, this reform of bankruptcy is stamped with the determination to be economical. No expense will be involved in the arrangement to appoint a Chief Judge, for one of the existing judicial corps, which was lately strengthened by an addition of three, to do election petition duty, will be transferred to the bankruptcy department. Compensations and retiring allowances there will of course be, but the funds now belonging to the Court will suffice to discharge all such claims. These are all recommendations of the bill, which has been most favourably received by commercial men, and which strikes me as being on the whole the best and completest measure on the subject we have ever had. It is indeed time something were done, for the evils of the present system are well nigh intolerable. The expense of collecting and distributing a bankrupt's estate, slowly and inefficiently, is scandalous beyond belief. Sir R. P. Collier stated in his speech that the average cost of realising and dividing an estate in the present Courts varies at from 60 to 75 per cent. of the nett proceeds. But this is really stating the case too mildly. He himself mentioned an instance where the cost of realising an amount of £66 was £244! I know a case in which on a small estate the charge of collecting a debt of 15s. amounted to £6! Naturally enough where such iniquities are possible there are hundreds of estates, mostly of small tradesmen, on which no dividend is declared; they yield just enough to pay Court expenses. In other words the property of creditors, who have already lost something, is taken from them to swell the incomes of a swarm of officials who positively impede a final settlement. Thanks to the present Cabinet, these scandals are doomed. The nests of ignorant, insolent, and incapable officials who make the purlieus of the Court in Basinghall Street positively noisome—the messengers, the assignees, the accountants, the registrars, up to the Commissioners—all will be relegated to private life. As mentioned in my last, the dismissal of Mr. Edwards leaves only two official assignees to be got rid of, and so far lessens the claims for compensation. The superseding of the Commissioners by a Judge is also an infinite change for the better. These officials have hitherto performed judicial duties for which they were glaringly unfitted. As a rule no decision by them on the conduct of a bankrupt carried any moral weight, or, if adverse, had no effect beyond that of gratifying a vindictive creditor, and giving him something for his money. Bankrupts are not generally in a position to incur costs for an appeal. Here lies, according to our opinion, the key of the question. Russia, of course, has no incentive to menace the interests of England. No one in Russia contemplates the possibility of weakening England's supremacy over the seas. Russia could never think of closing the Mediterranean to England, or barring her passage to India. Such ideas cannot enter into the serious schemes of our national policy. Surveying generally the political changes of past years, we may come to the conclusion that in none of the European questions, excepting the Eastern one, have England and Russia been at variance."

And it is precisely on the Eastern Question that the new development of Russian power is intended to weigh. Russia, we are told, can now exercise a restraining influence on the policy of England where the interests of the two clash with those of "justice and civilization." Now we know that the phrase is an euphemism for Russian interests in the Black Sea and on the Bosphorus. Justice, in the Moscow sense, means the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and Civilization, as understood in the same latitude, means the establishment of Russian power in Constantinople. The key of the Eastern Question then is on the Oxus, so the Russian publicist thinks, and he rejoices naturally at the fact that the Czar holds the key. But while we admit that Russia is in Central Asia in order to facilitate the entry of Russia into the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and thence to the Mediterranean, we doubt whether the key of the question is not in Germany, for a thoroughly united Germany would not allow Russia to triumph on the Danube. And this consideration shows us where and how we should make *our* counterstroke. Besides supporting Afghan independence, we should look on Germany as the fulcrum and a German alliance as the lever wherewith to frustrate the comprehensive plans of Russia in the interests of what she is pleased to call "justice and civilization." The kind assurance that Russia does not intend to dispute our maritime supremacy, close the Mediterranean, or bar our road to India, shows that already the Russians, in imagination, see themselves a Mediterranean power. And how can they become one except by seizing Constantinople, making the Black Sea a vast wet dock, and the Dardanelles an impregnable stronghold?

The *Moscow Gazette* very properly, and with the contempt it deserves, disposes of that weakest of all proposals—a negotiation with Russia based on the idea of a limitation of her Central Asia progress. But that is no reason why we should not try to set up the more effective guarantee of British power, and say courteously but distinctly that progress beyond a given point, directly or indirectly, would be understood to mean war. The suggested interchange of consuls might be tried as an expedient; but in practice it would be merely an interchange of official spies. The question is, whether we should gain more by having an agent at Tashkend than Russia would by having a recognized agent at Lahore? Whether the information supplied by the first would counterbalance the intrigues certain to follow the appearance of the second? What we are in danger of is weak half-measures and a timid, inconsecutive, hesitating policy. For that part of the management of this question, which depends on the government of India, we trust that the promising beginning made at Umballa will prove the first step towards an effective answer to Russian policy as expounded by the *Moscow Gazette*. But the question must be dealt with *de longue main*, and demands, for its proper treatment, the vigour of a Cromwell and the sagacity of a Pitt.

THE Act passed by the Bombay Legislative Council "to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds," received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th ultimo.

A LONDON correspondent of the "Englishman" said that Mr. Rassam, of Abyssinian renown was about to be married to a Miss Price, a connection of the celebrated candle-maker. The latter part of the statement has caused, it appears, considerable pain to some of the young lady's relatives in Calcutta, who have requested the "Englishmen" to publicly deny that she is in any way related to the candle-maker in question.

THE "Indian Daily News" has been informed, but "can scarcely credit it," that the total cost of the fruitless expedition against the Loshais will amount to little less than six lakhs of rupees, a nice "little bill" to pay without having accomplished anything.

A RIFLE of the value of Rs. 1,000 has been sent out as a presentation to H. H. Meer Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrpoor, by the Paris Exhibition Committee of 1867. The Meer was an exhibitor. H is expected to visit Kurrachee some time in May next, and it is said will proceed to Bombay to have an interview with His Excellency the Governor.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FRIDAY, 12TH

THE MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND THE AFGHAN AMEER AT UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

UMBALLA, 27TH MARCH.

LORD MAYO arrived this morning at the Umballa station about 5 A.M., and at 6-30 A.M. emerged from the waiting-room. He was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, and the procession, which had been drawn up in readiness on the Grand Trunk Road, at once began to move off. The order of procession was as follows :—

Captain Coghill, Deputy Quarter Master General, in charge of the Viceroy's camp.
Two squadrons 4th Hussars.
A troop of the Body Guard.
Private Secretary of the Viceroy.
Commander of the Body Guard.
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Commander-in-Chief, Viceroy, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.
Lady Mayo and Lady Muir in a carriage and four.
Sir W. Muir and his A. D. C. in another carriage and four.
Members of Council.
Lord Napier of Magdala and H. H. The Maharajah of Puttiala.
The Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States and the Officer Commanding the Sirhind Division.
Secretaries of the Government of India.
General Lumsden and the Commissioner of Peshawur.
Inspector General of Police, Punjab.
The Commissioner of Jullundur and their Highnesses the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha.
The Commissioner of Delhi and the Rajah of Kuppurthulla.
The Officer Commanding the Viceroy's personal escort (Colonel Hodgson, 79th Highlanders).
The Quarter Master General, the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Adjutant General.
Civil and Military Secretaries to the Punjab Government.
A. D. C.'s to the Viceroy.
The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa and the Nawab of Mulair Kottah.
Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates, Under Secretaries and Political Agents.
The Khans of Kottah and the Sirdar of Koolsia.
Personal Staff of Lieutenant Governors of Punjab and North-West Provinces.
A. D. C.'s to Commander-in-Chief.
Division and Brigade Staff of Umballa.
Aides-de-Camp to General Officers and other Military and Civil Officers.
Troop of the Body Guard.
A Battery A Brigade R. H. A.
A Squadron of 4th Hussars.

The procession proceeded at a foot pace—every one except the occupants of the two carriages already named being on horseback—down the Grand Trunk Road for half a mile, till it passed the left flank of the front line of barracks, when it turned to the right across the plain. Thus far, and for a short distance across the plain, the road was lined with the sowars of the 12th Bengal Cavalry posted at some ten yards from each other. On leaving the road the procession passed across the plain, and after traversing a couple of hundred of yards entered a street formed by the troops of the different Native Chiefs, and a really very fair little force they formed. All three arms were represented, and in addition several detachments of jingall men mounted on camels. The uniforms actually were uniform—by no means the rule in native armies—and of a very good description. The Infantry were all clothed in red, and the Cavalry and Artillery in blue.

The great want seemed to be one of smart officers. I will, however, make one exception in favour of McKay, only a couple of years ago a piper in the Sutherland Highlanders, and now a Colonel in the Maharajah of Puttialah's army. His old comrades may be interested in hearing that he wore a coloured turban, trousers with gold stripes, and a red tunic exactly like that worn by Staff Officers in our service with the exception that the skirts were wanting. This line was pleasantly broken here and there with elephants splendidly caparisoned and bearing magnificent gilt howdahs, a few gilded litters, one of which looked like a young Lord Mayor's coach, and here and there squads of javelin men dressed in complete suits of red, which gave them a very stagey appearance. At the end of about three quarters of a mile the street, or rather course, took a slight bend to the right in order to bring it into the prolongation of the main street of the Viceroy's camp. At this point our double lines—single rank on each side—begun. The first regiment was the 14th Bengal Cavalry, next came the 21st Hussars, then the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Infantry Brigades, and next to the camp A F and E F R. H. A. Inside the main street of the camp was the Viceroy's personal escort, consisting of the 15th N. I., and next to the durbar tent the 79th Highlanders. As the Viceroy entered the street a royal salute was fired by A F, R. H. A., and as he passed each regiment the whole way from the station he was received with a royal salute, the colours being drooped, and bands playing "God save the Queen." The attempts of the bands of the native contingents to perform the National Anthem were, it need hardly be observed, more zealous than harmonious. On arrival at the durbar tent the Viceroy and principal personages accompanying him alighted. Lord Mayo then stood at the door, whilst the officers of the staff defiled past him, and thus ended the affair. There was, as may be imagined, a very large concourse of spectators, both Native and British, the latter chiefly congregating towards the latter half of the road. Every sort of means of transport was called into play, from elephants and carriages, down to ekkas and tats, and the effect was certainly most striking. There were, however, few salient points in the affair and scarcely any incident worthy of remark, except that some of the civilians in their diplomatic uniforms looked like half-pay commodores riding in a civic procession, while other and smaller civilians turned out in costumes more suited to coursing than a great State pageant. One gentleman, I observed, wore a low crowned felt hat and mahogany tops, while billycocks were largely represented. Lord Napier of Magdala excited some remark from his wearing a helmet with a general officer's plume in it.

The durbar, which took place this afternoon, was a success, and, on the whole, was well managed. Unfortunately it terminated so late in the afternoon, that I must defer my account of it till to-morrow.

THE GREAT DURBAR.

28TH MARCH.

I WILL endeavour to fulfil my promise of giving a description of the great durbar of yesterday.

From 4 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., Rajahs on elephants, Sirdars on horses, Sahibs in carriages and on horseback kept up a continual living stream along the road by the Artillery lines and down the broad street which bi-sects the Viceroy's camp. The approach was formed by a street, composed of the 79th Highlanders, nearest the durbar tent; the 15th N. I. up to the front of the street; from thence up to the road, and for one hundred and fifty yards beyond it, the 4th Hussars, with loosened files; then the 12th Bengal Cavalry; and then up to the Ameer's house the 14th Cavalry, both these regiments also with loosened files. In front of the left half of the Viceroy's camp was A A, R. H. A., and on a vacant piece of ground near the Ameer's house E F, R. H. A., the 55th Regiment being drawn up as a guard of honour on the wall in front of the Ameer's house. At the entrance to the Viceroy's camp was an alley formed by thirty-two Government elephants richly caparisoned, sixteen on each side. Chronic salutes pealed forth every instant as the different great people arrived. From 4 to 4-30 the scene was very animated and dusty. Animated from the crowd of passers by, some ladies dressed as for a Cheswick fete, some Rajahs gorgeously apparelled and on elephants with still handsomer costumes, some civilians—in the ordinary acceptation of the word—attired in evening dress, and looking like occasional waiters, some attired in diplomatic costume, and presenting the appearance of foreign police functionaries of rank, the rest military officers in the uniforms of the Staff, the Line, the Rifles, the Cavalry, the Horse Artillery, the Irregular Cavalry, and in short of almost every branch of the service. So much for the picturesque. As for the dusty, that is easily accounted for, by the existence of a hot sun, and the absence of any bheesties. Opposite the durbar tent was a guard of honour of the 79th Highlanders, while two sentries of that corps and two more of the 15th N. I. (Loodianah Sikhs) all picked, and very tall men, marched up and down at the entrance. The 15th N. I. were the tallest, but the Highlanders by far the sturdiest. The durbar tent consisted of a centre alley for a passage, a large tent at the end for the Viceroy, chief officials, and their wives, principal natives, and those who have the entrée to Government House.

On each side of the alley was a tent, that on the right, as you entered, being assigned to English gentlemen and ladies, that on the left being told off for the Native Chiefs.

At the further end of the main tent was spread a carpet of cloth of gold, at the extremity of which was a raised dais on which were placed three gilt arm chairs, the seats and backs covered with crimson velvet.

At 4-40 P.M. a deputation, composed as follows, left the durbar tent in six carriages and four to fetch the Ameer :—

Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.
Foreign Secretary.
Under Secretary.
Major General Reynell Taylor, Commissioner Cis-Sutlej States, as Agent for the Governor General.
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Major General Beatson, Commanding Sirhind Division, as representative of the Commander-in-Chief.
Two Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy.

Ten minutes after the departure of the deputation, the Viceroy entered the durbar tent, preceded and followed by his Staff, every one present standing up. Advancing solemnly up to the dais he stood for some ten minutes in front of his chair apparently to give people an opportunity of looking at him, for as to himself he stared steadily and majestically at nothing. A gnat or some other cause of irritation induced him after a while to scratch his chin, and a general, though suppressed, excitement was evidenced by the assembly at this portent. At length his viceregal legs began visibly to tire, and he shortly afterwards condescended to prove that he was in some respects like other mortals by sitting down. His Excellency is a tall, stout man, with a gentleman like manner, and a countenance which, though not expressive of much genius, is calm, benevolent, and dignified. He was dressed in diplomatic uniform and wore the ribbon of St. Patrick. An interval of waiting now succeeded, which was spent by the assembly in staring at the Viceroy, who, being an Irishman, is fortunately not bashful.

At 5-10 P.M. the Ameer arrived. He was saluted by twenty-one guns from A A., R. H. A., as he left his house, while the 55th gave him the honours of a royal salute as he emerged on to the wall. The procession from his house was as follows :—

A troop of the Body Guard.

1st Carriage. The Ameer, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, the Foreign Secretary, and the Commissioner of Peshawur.

2nd Carriage.—The Ameer's son, Abdoollah Khan, Major General Beatson, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain,

3rd Carriage.—First Sirdar of the Ameer, the Commissioner of Umballa, Doctor Bellew, the Ameer's interpreter, and Mr. Girdlestone, Under Secretary Foreign Department.

4th Carriage.—Second Sirdar of the Ameer, an A. D. C. to the Viceroy, Atta Mahomed Khan (vakeel to the Court of Cabul), and the third Sirdar of the Ameer.

5th Carriage.—Fourth Sirdar of the Ameer, Captain Upperton, 19th Bengal Cavalry, attached to His Highness' suite, and the 5th Sirdar of the Ameer.

6th Carriage.—Sixth Sirdar of the Ameer, an A. D. C. to the Viceroy, and Moonshee Bukhteear Khan, Secretary to the Vakeel at the Court of Cabul.

A troop of the Body Guard.

On arrival at the entrance of the Viceroy's camp, the Ameer was received by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from A A, R. H. A. When he alighted, Lord Mayo, preceded and followed by his Staff, advanced to the entrance to the tent and shook hands with the Ameer most warmly. He then led His Highness to the dais and seated him on the chair at his right hand, the Ameer's son being seated in that at his left hand. Every one rose on the Ameer's entrance and remained standing till the Viceroy and Ameer seated themselves. The Ameer's Sirdars were to have occupied chairs near the dais, but instead of proceeding to their seats they quietly elbowed out the attendants who stood behind His Excellency, waving chowries over his head, and posted themselves behind the Ameer and his son.

A little conversation between the Viceroy and the Ameer, carried on by means of Captain Grey, nephew to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, now ensued. The Ameer was somewhat flushed and excited at first, but he soon recovered his self-possession, and I am told took an immense fancy to Lord Mayo. The first words addressed by the Viceroy to the Ameer were as follows :—

"Ameer Shere Ali Khan,—In the name of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Sovereign of India, I bid you a hearty welcome and express to you the sincere gratification it gives me to receive you as the guest of the Queen. I trust that this visit may be the commencement of many years of amity between Her Majesty and your Highness, and of mutual confidence and good will between the nations which Her Majesty rules in India and the subjects of your Highness."

The Ameer in reply said that he reciprocated what Lord Mayo had said.

A little desultory conversation followed, and the presents, amounting to fifty-one trays, were then brought up covered with rich gold embroidered cloths. Among the presents were guns, swords, a revolver embossed in gold and with an ivory handle, the cost of which was Rs. 400, another embossed in silver, silver salvers, goblets, utturu dans, a silver hooka, silver serehir shields, jewels, pieces of velvet and silk embroidered in gold, cashmere shawls and five horses. One of the jewels was a very handsome ring with a compass surrounded by diamonds, the cost of which was Rs. 1,100 One of the Cashmere shawls cost Rs. 1,500. Of the horses four were Arabs, the best of which cost Rs. 2,500, and the other three Rs. 1,500. The fifth horse was an English gelding, a magnificent animal, which cost £200 in England, and was Lord Mayo's own present to the Ameer. The total cost of the presents was Rs. 50,000. When all the trays had been arranged in front of the dais Lord Mayo took the sword—a very handsome one, and handed it to the Ameer saying —"I have the honour, in the name of the Queen, of presenting you with this sword, and also of offering for your acceptance the presents"—pointing to the trays. The Ameer was immensely pleased with the presents, especially with the sword, which he looked on as a mark of distinct recognition of his rank as a sovereign prince. He turned round to his attendants and expressed his satisfaction to them in a few energetic words, and they also seemed to appreciate the manner in which their master had been treated. The presents were then carried away, and shortly afterwards the Ameer took his departure, being conducted by the Viceroy—who led him by the hand—to his carriage. The Ameer and suite then drove off under the same salutes and honours as those which greeted his arrival. The Viceroy himself left almost immediately, and when the principal Chiefs had been conducted to their carriages by some of the higher civilians, the durbar broke up. I must close now, but will to-morrow give you a little gossip about this celebrated durbar, the least incident of which is worthy of notice.

MORE DETAILS OF THE DURBAR—SAYINGS OF THE AMEER—THE RETURN DURBAR—THE REVIEW, &c.

30TH MARCH.

In my last I promised to give you a little further information about the durbar. In the first place it was not very well arranged, the seats being all on one level, and the roof of the tent very low, consequently except those in the two front rows no one saw anything. Then owing to the insufficiency of seats many ladies would have been compelled to stand—their chairs having been taken for gentlemen—had they not, by the kindness of the officials, been allotted seats in the reserved portion of the tent. Still another complaint: the roads leading to the Viceroy's camp were not watered, and the dust was terrible. Still, even with these drawbacks, the durbar was a most brilliant spectacle. The blaze of every conceivable description of uniform, the number of stars, ribbons, and decorations, the gay and airy costumes of the ladies, the sombre wild looking dresses of the Ameer and his followers, and the gaudy coloured turbans and robes of the Native Chiefs, some of whom were also resplendent with jewels, the kilted Highland sentry in his feather bonnet at the entrance, crossing as he marched up and down the stalwart Sikh with his picturesque red and yellow puggree, the Viceroy's attendants in scarlet and gold, carrying massive gilded maces, the tall Body Guard with their handsome uniform, all combined to afford a series of combinations and contrasts of colour not often witnessed. The Viceroy, when he handed the Ameer a very handsome sword, said—

"I present you with this sword as a token of my desire that you may ever be victorious over your enemies in defence of your just and lawful rights, and the consolidation of your kingdom."

In reply, the Ameer, who was delighted both with the nature of the present and the decided acknowledgment it seemed to express of our recognition of him as Sovereign of Afghanistan, said—

"I will use it not only against my own enemies, but against all the enemies of Her Majesty the Queen of England."

The other presents were then given him, some of them very handsome.

Everything went off very well indeed, and it is said that the Ameer has taken a strong personal liking to the Viceroy, who, he says admiringly, is such a big man. His Excellency by the way wore the diplomatic uniform with the ribbon of the Star of India, and the stars of that order and of St. Patrick. The durbar was entirely in honour of the Ameer, the other Native Chiefs attending merely as spectators, and being only noticed by salutes on their arrival and departure and by being conducted to and from their seats by Government officials of a rank corresponding to the degree of distinction of each Chief. Among the Chiefs present were the Maharajahs of Puttiala and Kapputhulla, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, the Khans of Kottah, the Nawab of Mulair Kottah, and several other nobles of minor importance. As a rule, their dresses were not of handsome material, and I have seen a khansamah as well dressed as some of the Sirdars. I am told that the Ameer, looking out on the troops drawn up in front of the tent, said—"I do not care for women durbars and shows: war is what I like. There," he said, (pointing to the troops,) "is your garden, and there, (pointing to the guns,) are your flowers."

On last Friday the Ameer paid a return visit to the Commander-in-Chief, and in the course of conversation said that His Excellency was very handsome, and, in fact, the only good looking man he had seen in India. This speech, which put the interpreter to some confusion, shows that the Ameer is in truth very plain-spoken. It is reported that at Lahore he told an English officer that he never saw such an ugly set of men as the military and civil officials assembled at the durbar. He refused positively all the way down from Peshawur to give any inkling of his intentions. He would, he declared, speak to no one but the Viceroy on that subject. He disclaimed all idea of being a suppliant. "The Russians are quite ready," he said, "to receive me as an ally, and after all you are only a very little richer than Russia, while she has more men than you have. I prefer you, however; but if you play me false I can do you a bad turn, and I will."

His attendants are regular savages in the matter of appropriating the goods of others. In travelling down, they, I am assured, continually secreted their blankets and coverlets, and then asked for more, saying they were cold. Whenever they left a place they always secreted their bedding as a matter of course.

The Ameer is a shrewd man, and despising externals always looks to essentials. He takes a great interest in mechanics, especially if connected with war. At Jullandur he seated himself in the marker's butt, while one hundred of the 92nd Highlanders fired two rounds in file-firing and two rounds in volleys at a target 300 yards distant. In the file-firing 137 out of 200 shots took effect, and in volley-firing 189 out of 200. The Ameer went up and counted the hits himself, and appeared much impressed with the practice. He has already become acquainted with one branch of art to be met with nowhere save in civilized countries—I mean photography. A Mr. Craddock has taken his likeness, and I hear that His Highness is worried out of his life by requests for copies. He has also asked for a photograph of Sir William Mansfield.

On the 29th, at 8 A.M., the Ameer held a durbar in his own camp for the purpose of receiving a return visit from the Viceroy. It is needless to mention how the roads were lined with troops, and the number of guns fired in salute. It is sufficient to say that everything was conducted with great ceremony. The assembly at the durbar was but a small one. The chief military and civil officers, staff officers, and three officers per regiment made up the European portion of it, while of natives there was only Atta Mahomed Khan, our vakeel at Cabul, and formerly native commandant of Cureton's Mooltanee Horse, his Moonshee, and the Ameer's Sirdars. The Ameer was seated on a giltand crimson velvet chair of State, placed on a raised dais at the end of the tent. On the arrival of the Viceroy, who was dressed in the uniform of a Lord Lieutenant of a county, the Ameer went to the entrance to receive him, led him up to the dais, and seated him on a chair of State on his right. Some conversation then ensued between them, but the Viceroy, Captain Grey the interpreter, and the Ameer spoke in so low a tone that it was difficult to make out all that was said. The Viceroy said he hoped that everything had been done for the comfort of the Ameer. His reply was that his stomach had been full ever since he arrived at Peshawur.

The Viceroy, adverting to the troops, said he trusted he was pleased with their appearance. The Ameer answered that they were magnificent. The Viceroy then said that it would be most gratifying to the Queen to learn that such an opinion had been expressed by one who was himself a soldier and had seen so much of war. To this the Ameer rejoined that it did not require any special experience to be able to appreciate such troops as the British. The Viceroy mentioned that he should like to have a private interview with His Highness in the course of the day, and begged him to name the time. The Ameer politely replied that any hour the Viceroy pleased would suit him. At the close of the conversation the Ameer said that it was but a poor offering, but that if the Viceroy would accept as a mark of his regard the sword he wore he should be much gratified. With these words he unbuckled his sword, a plain looking weapon enough, and put it into Lord Mayo's hands. The Viceroy on this rose, took the sword, shook hands most warmly with the Ameer and departed, being led to the entrance by the Ameer in the same manner as he had conducted him to his seat on arrival. The private interview took place at 4 P.M. yesterday, and business has now fairly begun, but no particulars have as yet leaked out.

This morning there was a review of the troops before the Viceroy. The Commander-in-Chief himself took the command of the whole. Mayor General Beatson, commanding the three Brigades of Infantry, and Major General Huyshe, commanding the Cavalry Division, which consisted of four regiments of Cavalry and three troops of Horse Artillery. The proceedings commenced with a march past, the Commander-in-Chief leading. In the gallop past which followed, A F, R. H. A., under Captain Lindsay, beat the other two for pace, but A A, R. H. A., under Captain Ravenhill, was the steadiest. Have I mentioned that this troop was the one at the head of which Norman Ramsay broke through the French Cavalry, who had surrounded him at Fuentes d'Onor? After the march past some manœuvres were performed under the personal direction of the Commander-in-Chief. Not to weary you with details of evolutions, I will confine myself to mentioning that the division was pushed into rough broken ground covered with tree jungle, and that the Commander-in-Chief fought his sham battle in a manner certainly suited to the ground, and such as was adopted in the late American war. The first line advanced, covered with Light Infantry, and supported by the second line in quarter distance column. The Light Infantry, with whom was a battery, was continually reinforced till they became a regular cloud of skirmishers. Had our company officers and soldiers more skill in Light Infantry work, such a method might answer in ground such as that over which the troops were moved this morning. As it is, the experiment, I fear, would be somewhat hazardous. Several accidents occurred during the review. General Huyshe was knocked off his horse by a blow from a branch catching him across the face, and the horse of Captain Byng, A. D. C. to the C. in C., reared up and fell back on him, but the General was not much injured and Captain Byng escaped unhurt. One of the Ameer's Sirdars had an accident similar to that which befel Captain Byng and escaped with scarcely more damage. An Artilleryman also was somewhat injured by his horse falling with him, but considering the nature of the ground, it was fortunate that our list of casualties was so small. The Ameer was present on an elephant, and was much pleased. He said "a review on level ground is all very well and a pretty sight, but this sort of rough work is like real war."

The Viceroy had a levée yesterday, at which every one in the station was present. Every individual way presented separately to His Excellency, who bore the infliction with patient grace, and shook hands with those he knew.

During the last fortnight we have had repeated heavy showers, which have kept the air somewhat cool up to yesterday, but both yesterday and to-day it has been very hot, the thermometer in the tents rising to-day to 93°. Yesterday there was the most perfect mirage I ever saw. Looking from the Viceroy's tent across the plain it appeared as if at the further end there was a vast sheet of water, and the reflection of the trees and tents could be distinctly seen.

The Viceroy gives large dinner-parties every day, and this evening and Friday Lady Mayo holds receptions, to which every one is invited.

We had some flat races yesterday and a steeple-chase to-day. The Ameer was present on both occasions. He also goes to Lady Mayo's reception to-night. He will probably start on his return to Cabul on the 3rd of April. The Governor General leaves for Saharunpoor and Roorkee on the 5th or 6th. From Roorkee he proceeds to Roopur to inspect the new irrigation canal. The Commander-in-Chief will start early next week for Chukrata, and I suppose by the 7th the station will be cleared of all save the permanent garrison. General Crawford Chamberlain, from Gwalior, has been telegraphed for at the last moment by the Viceroy. He arrives this evening, and will probably be the new Political Agent for the Frontier.

POLITICAL FORECASTS—THE AMEER AT LADY MAYO'S RECEPTION—AN "UNPLEASANT AFFAIR."

31ST MARCH.

THE Ameer was delighted with the races yesterday and goes again to-day. I only heard of one accident on the course yesterday, and that happened to Lieut. Spottiswoode, whose horse fell with him at a jump. The result was a broken collar bone.

Major General Crawford Chamberlain arrived at half past two this morning. An endeavour is made to deprive his presence of all political importance, and the General himself talks of only remaining two or three days. I feel convinced, however, that he was not sent for merely to gratify a feeling of friendship on the part of the Ameer. Everything is at present in *nubibus*, but, if Crawford Chamberlain is not sooner or later, and rather sooner than later, appointed Political Agent for the Frontier, I am much mistaken. A better man could not be found for the post. He is a fine, tall man, a good horseman, an excellent swordsman, and well up in the native languages. He is also a man of untiring energy and industry, can do with less sleep than any man I know, is in the prime and vigour of manhood, possessed of frank soldier-like pleasing manners, of great tact, and a firm will. He knows Afghanistan well, and is as intimately acquainted with the different members of Dost Mahomet's family as he is with his own relations. Further, Sheer Ali Khan entertains a strong personal regard for him, and calls both Crawford and Neville Chamberlain his brothers. On the other hand it is notorious that General Lumsden dislikes the Ameer and is disliked by him—an old quarrel, dating from 1857, existing between them. Further, General Lumsden is a great friend of Azim Khan. All these circumstances, and others which I cannot now mention, induce me to believe that General Chamberlain, and not General Lumsden, will be the future medium of communication between the British Government and the Ameer. There was a meeting of Council yesterday, which lasted for two hours, and the greatest activity and excitement is shown by all those who have anything to do with our foreign policy. What that policy will be is not yet known, but it is pretty certain that the Ameer will receive assistance, both in money and arms, and in short that he will be aided by us in every possible way save by an actual expedition to Afghanistan. It is reported on good authority that the Government will try and get hold of Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan. It is said by well informed persons that the policy of Lord Mayo will not be to acknowledge that Prince who at the moment may seem to have the best chance of retaining the crown of Afghanistan. That policy has been tried and found wanting, and is now acknowledged by all as conducive to civil war.

The Ameer expresses himself as confident in the strength of his position, but says that when the snows melt there will be a fierce struggle for supremacy.

The Ameer attends the races to-day and will probably be also present to-morrow, which is the closing day. He is very anxious to see as much of English society as he can, and enjoyed Lady Mayo's reception last night very much. There was some singing by amateurs, one of whom, Major Macbean, sung an air from "Figaro" which interested Shere Ali Khan very much. His little son accompanied him to the reception, and was a good deal petted by Lady Mayo. He too seemed much amused, and pulled crackers with all the zest of an English child. The young Prince was accompanied by a boy about his own age, dressed in complete Afghan grown-up costume, and wearing a miniature sword. This child is the son of a Sirdar who was killed in battle a short time ago. He has been received into the family of the Ameer and always accompanies him. This circumstance, and another which I will relate, shows that the Ameer, fierce and inured to deeds of blood as he may be, is yet not devoid of much warmth of feeling. His eldest son, Mahomed Ali, a few years ago met his uncle Ameen Khan in single combat, and after a severe struggle both fell mortally wounded. When the intelligence of his son's death was brought to the Ameer he became perfectly frantic, rushed off to a neighbouring well with the design of throwing himself in, and was with difficulty prevented by his attendants from carrying his purpose into effect. For some months afterwards he was oppressed with a profound melancholy and scarcely uttered a word.

The little prince I have above alluded to is, I am told, destined by him for his successor, but *l'homme propose et dieu dispose*, particularly in Afghanistan, where a strong arm and a sharp sword make short work of testamentary dispositions.

At the reception Lord Mayo overwhelmed his guest with attention, and the Ameer evidently enjoyed himself very much, not disdaining even to partake of some of the refreshments. Among other things he indulged in an ice, the flavour of which seemed as agreeable as it certainly was new to him. An unfortunate accident occurred whilst he was at the refreshment table. While eating the abovementioned ice his sleeves actually touched a hair which, as ill luck would have it, was at his elbow. Fortunately some quick witted individual, gifted with considerable presence of mind, turned round to one of the Ameer's attendants, and pointing to the obnoxious dish, asked him if he would have some mutton.

The second reception which was to have been held the day after to-morrow is to give place to a ball to be given to the Viceroy by the Station, the reception being held to-morrow. This morning a group of the Governor General and Staff, the Members of Council, the Ameer, the Maharajah of Puttialla, and several other native chiefs was taken. The operation occupied so much time that the Viceroy was unable, as he intended, to inspect Captain Henderson's Mountain Train Battery, which, after waiting from 8 A.M. to 9 A.M. in a broiling sun, was sent back to its quarters.

To-morrow morning the Viceroy and Ameer are to witness some shell practice.

The Ameer, as I have before mentioned, is a keen soldier, and his remarks on military matters are most discriminating. At the review yesterday he observed, on perceiving some artillery in an unprotected position, "Where is the escort of those guns?" He says that our troops are splendid but the Cavalry should not be made to act among trees.

I regret to say that a very unpleasant affair took place a couple of days ago. An officer commanding one of the regiments in camp was invited to dine with the Viceroy. On making his appearance in the drawing-room before dinner it was seen that he was most decidedly the worse for liquor. On this an aide-de-camp took him by the arm and led him out of the tent. The next day the officer who so misconducted himself was placed under arrest. The least he can expect is the loss of his appointment in the native regiment to which he belongs.

Captain Heath, 20th Hussars, is appointed Officiating Brigade Major at Meerut, during the absence on leave of Captain Bates, the present incumbent.

BOMBAY.

SEVERAL Letters to the Editor are held over for a day on account of a want of space.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *Japan*, on the 6th inst. (to-morrow), at 10 A.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWAB OF RADHUNPOOR paid a visit to the *Bombay Gazette* Press on Saturday afternoon, to examine the process of printing.

PASSENGERS FROM KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Mahratta*, Captain Scott, arrived on the 2nd instant from Kurrachee with the following passengers :—Mrs. and Miss Phayre, Mr. E. Eglington, Captain Sanderman and child, Captain Sheen, Mr. Holms, and Mr. Nicol.

THE SHIP "THAMES," from Melbourne to Bombay, with horses, cows, and sheep, put into Carwar on the 29th March for water. She has also on board as passengers some actors, comic singers, and several female vocalists from Swan River, who purpose trying their fortunes in Bombay.

TROOPS FROM KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Ducca*, Captain Hutchison, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with the following passengers :—Lieutenant Colonel Rose, Captain Hilyar, Captain Gubbins, Lieutenant G. H. Scott, Lieutenant Webster, Lieutenant H. W. Finch, Lieutenant Adams, Assistant Surgeon H. Croker, 283 rank and file, 24 women, 31 children, and 83 native followers of the 1-2nd Queen's.

PASSENGERS FROM SUEZ.—The following passengers have arrived per s. s. *Neera*, Captain Hanscom, from Suez :—Mr. and Mrs. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and infant, Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. Swartz, Mr. G. Ogilvie, Mr. E. Ogilvie, Mr. Medway; and, from Aden, Government details. The *Neera* left Suez on the 20th; arrived at Aden on the 25th March, and left on the following day; and arrived in Bombay on Saturday at 10-30 P.M.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL CLUB.—This talented Company have performed three times the dramatised incidents in the ancient history of Persia, entitled "Byzun and Manejey," with immense success. Any one who has seen the performance could not fail to be struck with the proficiency of the actors who performed the parts of Kaikusro, the King; Byzun, the young and valiant warrior; and Manejey, the fascinating daughter of Afrashiab, the hostile King of Tartary; and several other minor parts. The plot seems to have been taken from Firdousi's "Shahnama," or "History of Kings," and the drama has been compiled in beautiful language by Mr. Kaikusro Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast-Goftar*. The scenery and costume appear to have been prepared specially for the occasion, and to have cost a considerable sum of money and trouble. The performance—which was followed by a laughable farce—will be repeated for the fourth time on Saturday evening next, for the entertainment of native ladies and gentlemen.

MR. PESTONJEE JEHANGEERJEE, Settlement Officer, Northern Division, has been appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Enam Commissioner, Southern Division, during the absence of Colonel Etheridge, who has gone home on furlough. Mr. Pestonjee belongs to an ancient and highly respectable family—a family honoured by the Mogul Emperors of Delhi and also by the British Government, with grants of titles and jagheers. He has by his ability and education risen to one of the most important posts in the public service. He was a distinguished alumnus of the Elphinstone College, his successful scholastic career having culminated, a little before he entered the Government service, in the acquisition of Sir Erskine Perry's gold medal, in a hard competition with many of his seniors. Being himself a member of one of the jaghcer-holding families in Guzerat, he now presides (if we may so speak) over the destinies of his fraternity; and such has been the uprightness and conciliation with which he has hitherto discharged his very onerous duties, that, unlike some of the officers of the much-abused Enam Commission, he has, whilst eliciting repeated commendations from the Bombay Government and the Secretary of State for India, won the respect and affection of the people. Mr. Pestonjee had once already acted for Colonel Etheridge, when his appointment was very favourably noticed by all the vernacular papers.

THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,

DESCRIBED BY "NATIVE OPINION."

PARSEE young ladies, we understand, are singularly wanting in, what are called, "minor morals" towards their superiors, and the other day a Parsee friend was making us laugh over a story to the effect, that one of these bouncing misses who had the benefit of the Parsee Girl Schools training was led to the hymenial altar, and when her hand was demanded that it may be "tied in holy wedlock," as is practically the case amongst the Parsees, she flared up, denouncing the ceremony as mere tomfooleries, which she for one was not going to stand. She said, she had given her heart to her lover and that if he wanted also the pledge of her hand, the sooner they parted the better for them both. This was rather a puzzler to the gentlemen of the household,—but their lady friends were equal to the occasion,—and since the young miss had brought away such nonsense from her school, they at once bethought themselves of driving it away at the end of their slippers. With what zest this was done, we should have given worlds to witness. The process had instantaneous success, and except that the blooming bride acted the "weeping Niobe" for sometime, the whole meeting before parting could have sung to the tune, "All's well that ends well." . . . . In particular, young misses are apt to chafe when under parental control—and they like nothing so much as to "pay off" their quondam guardians, when once they formally vow allegiance to the "liege lords" of their hearts. Now, this is not as it should be, and the sweet creatures must be told that their duty lies not only in obedience to their lords—but also in respect to the authors of their being—and that they are mistaken, if they think that their exercise of the former will in any way interfere with their evincing of the latter. Such topics will "draw" the bouncing misses not only into the lecture room, but also in the columns of their Goojerathi papers, and in these dull times we should like nothing so much as a controversy initiated by that now well known character, the *Rati Madam* of the *Rast Goftar*, a sort of a Belgravian young lady, whose writings were introduced so well some months ago to the English public by our Goojerathi contributor.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT TO BOMBAY.

(CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1869.

THE undersigned presents compliments, and in forwarding herewith a copy of the papers marginally noted [letter to the Government of India, No. 114, dated 18th January 1869; and letter from ditto, No. 987, dated 20th February 1869, with accompaniment] requests the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, with reference to paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of India, will be so good as to state what sum the Municipality will contribute towards the expense that may be incurred in carrying out the provisions of Act XIV. of 1868.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th Jan. 1869.

From F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to submit the Report of the Committee appointed under a Resolution of this Government to consider the necessary steps for giving effect to the "Contagious Diseases Act" (No. XIV. of 1868) within the limits of the town and island of Bombay.

This Government are of opinion that, for the present at all events, there is no necessity to apply the provisions of the Act to other parts of the Presidency, as clause 7 of section XI. of the Bombay Cantonment Act (No. III. of 1867) gives ample power for dealing with the evil at military stations and in their vicinity.

There can be no doubt of the necessity for introducing the Act into Bombay, and I am accordingly to request that the requisite sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council may be accorded.

It is quite impossible to arrive at anything approaching an accurate estimate of what the cost of this measure will eventually amount to. His Excellency the Governor in Council would beg to propose the following arrangements, which can be revised after they have been subjected to the test of six months' experience.

The Committee propose that the Lock Hospital should be placed temporarily in the Government Pendalls on the Esplanade. These buildings are not at all suited to the purpose, and it would be most objectionable to have the site on which they stand occupied in this manner. His Excellency in Council will endeavour, if possible, to procure some other building, and will adopt the suggestion of the Committee as a last resource, and this only on the understanding that a permanent hospital will be hereafter built in another locality. The probable monthly cost of this hospital will be Rs. 3,800, viz. :—

Salary of Surgeon	Rs.	1,500
Cost of Establishment	,,	500
Cost of dieting 300 patients, at Rs. 6 each	,,	1,800
	Rupees	3,800

The recommendations of the Committee regarding the division of the town and island into eight districts have the concurrence of this Government. The Commissioner of Police at Calcutta has recommended the employment in that city of a large number of native doctors at a salary of Rs. 30 each. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider it would be advisable to employ on this duty any one but medical men of character and discretion, and considers that no one should be put in charge of a district below the rank of a sub-assistant-surgeon.

Looking to the statistics given by the Committee, each officer would, excluding Sunday, have to examine between two and three hundred women a day. Of the eight appointments five might be on 300 and three on 400 rupees per mensem. It would also be necessary to provide in each district a matron on Rs. 20 and a peon on Rs. 10, and 30 give an allowance of Rs. 50 for the hire of an office. The total cost under this head would thus come to about Rs. 3,340. Each officer would also probably require the services of a clerk on Rs. 50 for two months to prepare and write out the registers in the first instance.

The total cost of working the Act would thus amount to Rs. 7,140, viz. Rs. 3,800 on account of the hospital, and Rs. 3,340 on account of the subordinate district establishments. These figures, I am to state, represent only a rough estimate of the cost; and I am to request that the Government of India will accord this Government a sanction to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 per mensem, leaving it to them to adjust the several items in such manner as they may deem best. A detailed report will be submitted at the expiration of six months.

Having disposed of the question of probable cost, I am desired to draw attention to those portions of the Committee's proposals that relate to the working of the Act. His Excellency the Governor does not concur in the proposal to levy a registration fee, and thin

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN EGYPT.

(EXTRACTS FROM DR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS TO "THE TIMES.")

EDFOU, ON THE NILE, FEBRUARY 19.

THE telegraph wires are stretched (with the exception of one break in the Desert, hundreds of miles from this) away to distant Dongola. The finger-posts are visible now and then as we follow the course of the river, on the banks of which plod for ever the reluctant and impatient camel and the patient peasantry. Pharaoh is best to-day on swift intercourse with all parts of his far-reaching viceroyalty. The water-wheel in use thousands of years ago still works creakingly by the side of the ancient river, along which now stretch the silent wires through which the message is travelling inaudibly to relate how the Prince and Princess of Wales reached such a place at such an hour on such a day. Before the smoke of the little fleet has been lost to the view of the half scared labourers who stare at the pageant, Cairo knows how the guests of the Viceroy are speeding and faring on their way, and the news travels faster than the steamers which stem the current towards that mystic South where, hid in the mountains of an unknown continent, lies the source of the great river which, ever changing had always the same has been a wonder to us through all th centuries that man can count in his history. What good, then, to come lame and halting like a broken-down, footsore dromedary, with the details of a story which is recorded at every stage as it is made? The details of such a voyage, interesting as they must be to all who are concerned in the well being of the Prince and Princess, are necessarily, if given in full, beyond the limits of a newspaper; for every day has its own work, and the post only goes once a week; but I shall endeavour to jot down an abstract of our log in concise terms, admitting that in doing so it will not be possible to give a just idea of the success which has so far attended the preparations made for the comfort of the Royal travellers. The "fleet" placed at their disposal consists, first, of the steamer in which the Prince and Princess and their suite spend the day, which tows a dahbyah, or Nile boat, in which they sleep, both being fitted up most comfortably and richly. Then there is a steamer in which all the cooking is carried on, which is called "the Kitchen," having in tow a dahbyah, with provisions, and ponies and asses, needed for the personal use of the Prince and Princess. There is also a steamer to act as a tug in case of grounding on the banks. In another steamer there are embarked Colonel Stanton, C.B., Her Majesty's Consul-General for Egypt, in attendance on the Prince and Princess; Mourad Pasha and his Aide-de-Camp, Abd-el-Kader, Professor Owen, Major Alison, Mr. Fowler, Mr. George, telegrapher, &c.; and a fifth is assigned to the Duke of Sutherland and his party. For six weeks past parties of men have been waiting and watching day and night for the arrival of the flotilla, to pilot them through the channels of the river. They have been sitting along the banks or in boats at every dangerous shallow and bend, and the course is marked out as far as the Second Cataract by stakes and branches, while parties of men on horseback or on camels patrol the banks to render assistance in case of need, and to direct the helmsmen. The crocodiles do not know what to make of it, and as yet are asserting their right to act as lions if they please, for the noise and shouting have so scared them that not one has been seen as yet. In addition to the fixed establishment of the navy, there is generally a steamer belonging to some local Governor or Mudir, who comes to wait on the Prince and Princess as long as they are travelling through the jurisdiction of each; and the "Inspector-General of the Nile" himself has been in attendance to do them honour; in fact, no care and no expense have been spared to render the excursion agreeable; and, generally speaking the weather has played the courtier too, and has contributed materially to the pleasure of a very delightful tour. Within the last few minutes there has occurred the only *contretemps*—a very slight one—to break the charming monotony of the journey. A mosquito curtain caught fire on board the Prince's boat, in a cabin close to which there was considerable stock of gunpowder. The Prince was the first to perceive it, and with the aid of the Duke of Sutherland and others the fire was soon extinguished, and would not be worth mentioning were it not for the consequences which might have ensued had it not been seen in time, and for the momentary alarm it created among those in attendance on the Prince and Princess.

When the steamers are moored the Prince generally pays a visit on board the Duke's vessel, or goes out with his gun into the fields, but it is too dark to do much by that time. After dinner a kind of unceremonious levee is held in the saloon of the Royal steamer, and the strains of music float out over the silent fields. At dawn the flotilla is on its way southwards before the cares of the day have summoned the party to arise and enjoy the freshness of the morning. The great excitement is running aground and getting off again—the next is, perhaps, the Prince going off to shoot or to fish—but there is a permanent, never-failing pleasure in the consciousness of being alive in such a climate. Pyramids and ruins defile before us like a panorama on which we gaze with a dreamy blissful tranquillity, and it is almost too much trouble to be called on to read *Murray* or fix the points on a map. *Nil admirari* can be best understood in Egypt, where there is more to wonder at than in any land of the earth.

EDFOU, FEBRUARY 20.

The fleet arrived a few moments after sunrise yesterday at the mooring ground a little above the village or town which has been gathering round the magnificent remains of the Temple—the most perfect we have yet seen—and the Prince and Princess landed and strolled about the little paths through the rich cornfields before dinner. This morning the Royal party visited the Temple. At 12-30 the steam-whistle sounded, the mooring stakes were lifted, and the flotilla proceeded on its way towards the First Cataract, in all the glory of a July sun in Egypt. "What will they say in England"—the farmers, at any rate—when they hear that the corn is now laden with creamy ears, which will be cut in less than two months, stacked, and garnered, and that before the Nile rises in June another crop—one of maize—will be lifted from the ground?

All went well with us till we came near to Silsilis, about 4 o'clock. There the surface of the stream gave token of the coming trouble, and soon the Royal yacht stuck hard and fast, and, in courtier-like sequence, boat after boat went soft aground. There was a great deal of "turning a headey," "stope," "fully speed," "halfey speed," &c., on board, and red-fezzed captains danced about emphatically on the paddle-boxes, and much strong Arabic went abroad; but the Nile bed would not move nor would the ships, and the Prince and Princess and all the company landed on an island sandbank as the sun set behind the Desert ridge, to whom soon gathered those of the other ships, while the sailors set to work to lighten the vessels by carrying off the baggage. Captain Achmet Hassan displayed great energy and most people had suggestions to offer; and, in order to blow off their superabundant activity, Colonel Marshal, Sir F. Pelly, the Marquis of Stafford, and Mr. Montague went off to rescue a dahbyah, which had broken adrift, and which two natives who owned her had tried in vain to reach by swimming. They boarded her gallantly, flung out her huge sail to the breeze, and soon brought her back to the sandbank, where they delivered over possession to the grateful owners, who were immensely pleased at being asked for "backsheesh," in consideration of the service rendered to them. It needed an hour's hard work and more to lighten the steamers—blowing off the water from the boilers, shifting cargo, &c., and when the Prince's vessel forged ahead there was a general cheer from all hands.

The Prince and Princess, attended by Mrs. Grey, Lord Carington, Sir S. Baker, Prince Louis of Battenberg, came to dinner on board the *Duke of Sutherland* steamer. The wind, unfortunately, blew strongly, for the table was laid on the upper deck, and the candles flared in spite of the awning and of artful contrivances of canvas at the sides, but the ship's lanterns were hung along the stanchions, and the banquet was prepared with great gusto by the Italian stewards. The Spanish cook gave his strenuous efforts to the task and a masterpiece of confectionery in burnt almonds, with a flag on the top inscribed with "Ich Dien" crowned his triumph. It was the birthday of the Princess, and the Duke proposed her health in a neat little speech, and due honour was done to the toast by all the English and by Mourad Pasha, Ali Riza Bey and Abdul Kader Bey, who were also present. After dinner a huge long-legged black sheep, with an enormous pendulous tail, which on the morrow would have been converted into mutton, in a moment of inspiration strayed in the way of Lord Stafford, who brought it in and introduced it to the notice of the Princess. As if it had been accustomed to the best society all its life, the creature, with a tact worthy of a ram-headed gentleman in waiting of the time of the Pharaohs, immediately made itself at home, ate whatever it could get from her Royal Highness's hand, and rose at once to such a high fit favour at Court, that its life was at once commanded to be spared, and in a few minutes more it was led back with a wreath or collar of white paper, and was offered to the Princess, who will have it sent to England. There was incessant activity on board the ships; but it was near 10 o'clock at night before they were all off the bank and secured to the mooring place.

FEBRUARY 21.

Here we are at Assouan, the First Cataract. The Prince and Princess have just started with a grand cavalcade, if such a word can be applied to men on dromedaries, their Royal Highnesses having selected the same means of travelling to inspect their boats at Philæ.

Early this morning the Duke of Sutherland went off from the Prince's boat with a ukase. It was evident that Colonel Stanton's steamer could not be got over the shallows, and as the Prince and Princess could not well go on without the Consul-General and the Pasha in charge, the latter were under the necessity of evacuating their ship, and so at dawn Colonel Stanton and his marine or fluvial gods, Mourad Pasha and his aides-de-camp, Major Alison and Mr. George, boarded "The Ornament of the Two Seas," which set off to overtake the Royal squadron, now much diminished, leaving the heavy steamer to return to Esne.

THE DIARY.

SPORT FOR THE PRINCE—THE CROCODILES WON'T TAKE!

FEBRUARY 8.

The Prince's fishing is quite spoilt, as the favoured net, by order of the Admiralty, is not intended to catch any thing; at least it won't. This is a disappointment, as the net was intended to kill or catch, not only fish, but crocodiles, and it won't take up anything but small pieces of earth. However, the Arabs catch large silurids from the steamers at night, which is some satisfaction, and the Prince has got a good shot at pelicans and wild-fowl, and provided his stuffer with specimens. Feb. 10—As His Royal Highness has now got a good stock of spoonbills, cranes, cormorants, hawks, &c., he does not intend to kill any more, except as specimens for his collection.

FEBRUARY 14.

Left Girgeh at sunrise—such a sunrise—a cloudless sky, still studded with twinkling stars in the deep blue of a far west while the east glowed with orange and amber. After breakfast lay to below Farshoot, and the Prince read prayers on board the yacht.

A MODERN EGYPTIAN TEMPLE—ONLY 1,800 YEARS OLD.

FEBRUARY 15.

From Keneh, in the morning, made an excursion to Dendera, where the Princess made her first acquaintance with an Egyptian Temple. True, it is 1,800 years old—a modern affair; true that it is, in its ruin, so highly ornate that real antiquaries do not think much of it; but surely it is something to gaze on the portraiture of Cleopatra cut in the solid rock, and to see the name of her son by Julius Cesar carved while they were still alive as fresh as though they were done yesterday; to wander through the courts where the Roman legionaries came to worship the Egyptian Venus, and to rest beneath the porticoes which may have sheltered from sun the Prefect who completed the work and dedicated it to Tiberius. To the Royal party, at all events, the ancient temple and its neighbouring ruins were full of interest. In compliment to the *genius loci*, who had a great enmity to the sacred crocodile, eager research was made along the river banks for the interesting reptile, but he might as well be looked for between Putney and Richmond, if he be indeed as timid as naturalists affirm. After a delightful day, the Royal party returned to the ships and halted for the night—halt is not the word, drew up near an insignificant village called El Urabal, not far below Thebes.

VISIT TO THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK.

FEBRUARY 16.

About midday the Prince and Princess started for the ruins of the Temple of Karnak, *magnâ comitante caterva*, and a very pretty procession it was—the Princess, on a milk-white ass, caparisoned in red velvet and gold, and the Prince on an animal of the same kind, of darker hue; in fact, the donkey is the favourite here, as the horse is generally fidgety, head tossing, much neighing, and given to grand and lofty tumbling, which in a hot sun and on broiling sands is not conducive to comfort in locomotion. There were the Duke of Sutherland, his elder son the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Albert Gower, Lord Carington, Colonel Marshall, the Hon. O. Montagu, Mrs. Grey, Professor Owen, Mr. Sumner, Sir H. Pelly, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Colonel Stanton, Sir S. Baker, Mourad Pasha, Abd-el-Kader Bey, Ali Riza Bey, Major Alison, Dr. Minter, Mustafa, Consul of Great Britain and the United States, Mr. George, Mr. Brierly, Mr. Fowler, &c., with a following, or, rather, a preceding and surrounding of chibouquejies, syces, guides, cavasses, dragomans—conspicuous among whom were the gorgeous Hadji Ali, Colonel Stanton's official, and Hamed, known to the frequenters of the Zoological Gardens as the faithful friend of the hippopotami there—and a gay and noisy crowd on horses and asses, cantering in a long stream over the irrigated lands and sandy desert strips now spreading out like a fan of many colours, again condensed in an undulating cord-like strand over the plain in clouds of dust, all bright with fantastic dresses turbaned and loosebobed. And then the solemn grandeur of the ruined Temple! It would be beyond the power of any words which I can muster to describe if it were needed these majestic remains, which for the greater part of the day were filled by a teeming crowd. With the greatest perseverance the Princess walked over the huge stones, explored recesses and dark chambers, and wandered about the tremendous columns at her will, the whole party breaking up and defiling into little knots of independent explorers. His Royal Highness and the Princess had the advantage of being accompanied by Mr. Smith, a gentleman from America who has been long resident at Luxor, and who has ingenious explanations to offer of the sculptures on the walls. The sun was very hot—104 deg. in the Temple—but a shady place was found for the lunch, beneath a vast colonnade and portico. Carpets were spread out, and the resources of the provider were displayed in an excellent lunch, to which the Prince invited a Russian nobleman—Count Gerder, I believe—and his wife, who were at Thebes on our arrival. The attendants on the Royal party were also provided for, and it was curious to watch the effect of the streaks of sun shine which fell through the rifled walls and the lines of colossal columns on the groups of Egyptians, Arabs, Turks, Arnauots, and guides gathered about the horses and donkeys in the great halls, and on the various coated, booted, hatted, and knickerbockered Europeans, who certainly must astonish the natives at times by their costumes, as in the case of Peter Grant, the Prince's Highland piper, who has invented an ingenious adaptation of his kilted attire to the latitude in which he is travelling. Can nothing be done by all the civilized nations of the world to preserve Karnak? It is a bad time to ask for any money aid from England, which grudges even the sum needed to purchase a site for the Consulate at Cairo. But all men have a common interest in the preservation of these magnificent monuments. They are in danger. The Nile every year menaces them more and more, and it would need very little to cause the fall of many a glorious pillar which perhaps, as little comparatively could render safe. It is a Utopian idea, perhaps, but it is surely worthy of nations which nourish great ideas, and are ready to fight for them. On their return the Royal party visited the Temple of Luxor, and examined its monuments, and at the Prince's desire preparations were made to open the base of the great obelisk, the companion to that in the Place de la Concorde, which some of the party believe was presented to Great Britain. As Mr. Smith stated, there were two gigantic asses at the base. At night the flotilla was illuminated, dhabyahs or native yachts were hung with lanterns, and the river glittered with the reflection of hundreds of lights. Then blue lights were burnt, and there was a rivalry between Woolwich and Egypt in the flights of rockets which flew hissing into the serene, bright-starred sky. The native boats floated down to the music of wild choruses, and came and vanished in the darkness. The arches of palm branches and the facade of Mustafa's house were illuminated also, and blazing fires and beacons bordered the bank of the river.

RIDE TO THE "VALLEY OF THE KINGS."

FEBRUARY 17.

To-day was devoted to a ride to the "Valley of the Kings," one of the most interesting excursions in the world, if, indeed, there be anything of the kind at all comparable to it. The valley lies on the left or west bank of the river, and 60 or 70 horses and donkeys were collected for the party, which was transported in steamers and boats to the other side lower down the stream. Crowds of Arab children, boys and girls, carrying pitchers of water, kept up with the party the whole way, or presented antique for sale at all points of the route—timid persistent creatures, full of desire to please and to secure "backsheesh." The kindness of the Prince and Princess to these little people in the way of money and looks soon made them favourites, and secured for them too much popular attention. It was rather a trying day for the ride up the valley, terminated only in order that the exploration of the Tombs of the kings might begin. Deep into the earth the Prince and Princess dived, among broken slabs and rough stones, examining by candle-light the chambers of the dead, now rifled and empty, where painted records and engraved stones preserve the memory to those who can decipher them of the deeds of the departed tenants. Clouds of bats, startled by the glare of magnesium wire, flew out from their resting-places, and fluttered over the heads of the crowd till the blinding light died out and gave them safety. Belzoni's tomb, Bruce's tomb, and two others were well explored, and the Princess bore the heat and the rough ascents and descents with indefatigable good will and enterprise. Lunch was laid in the cool entrance to a tomb, No. 9, Ramses within not objecting. Indeed, from the subjects depicted on the walls of the catacomb, it would seem that the ancient Pharaoh of 3,000 years ago was not indifferent to creature comforts, though sodawater and ice-making machines and French wine were not known to him. The Prince and Princess returned at sunset with their party. This Royal Highness has taken a fancy to a dear little soft-eyed, white-toothed lad, named Yusouf, who follows his dromedary, and wants to take him to England, and Yusouf is in great perplexity of mind on the subject. Mustafa Agha gave a dance in honour of the Prince, which his Royal Highness and his party and the Duke of Sutherland's friends attended; but the performance was not remarkable, and only one of the women was inspired with the true spirit of the ancient mystic dance of Egypt, and she was neither young nor good-looking.

THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK ILLUMINATED.

FEBRUARY 18.

The Royal tourists went over to the west bank again this forenoon, and, attended as before, went to the ruins at Assaseef, Koorneh, Medinet Abu, Deyr-el-Medeeneed, and the incomparable Memnonium returning by the two colossi and the vocal Memnon. It was a long and delightful day, but the crowning glory of the Royal visit was yet to come. After dinner the Prince and Princess and all the travelling party set out for the ruins of the Temple of Karnak on donkeys and horses, attended by footmen with lanterns and torches. There was a moon but a few days old, but capable still of casting a strong shadow and marking the outlines of the mounds of the deserted towns which lie outside the ruins of the Temple. The more enterprising spirits dashed on ahead and woke up the night owls with intimations for the most part rather meritorious, of the native wareries. At last, the dim outlines of the Great Ruin commanded silence. Still cantering on past the avenue of the Sphinxes, the horsemen plunged into the darkness and were in among the columns of the Temple where dim shapes became visible moving inside, and presently sang out the voice of a British sailor, "This is'n't the way in. Put your head about, if you please." In fact, Colonel Stanton, Sir S. Baker, and a band of Egyptian sailors, with the men of the *Ariadne*, were there before us, with the materials for the surprise which was to await the Princess. The horsemen turned and headed back the procession, which seen from afar over the plain, seemed like a street full of lights taking a walk by itself, lamps and all. They turned down the avenue of Sphinxes, and the sleeping peasants in the village they skirted in their way must have felt a strange fear as they heard the tramp of many feet, and the lights flashed through the chinks of their mushy dwellings. Then the lantern and torch-bearers were ordered to keep outside the ruin, and the party dismounting, entered the solemn pile, and were left to the light of the pale moon and of the watchful stars which had looked down on the sacred priest-Kings who built it—the Pharaohs of 30 centuries ago. Suddenly there came on them a blinding gleam of intense whiteness from a recess in the temple. It grew in a splendour and in power. In a moment more the towering columns of the portico, the plinths and obelisks and grandiose blocks of carved stone, with all their strange language in bird and beast, their emblems human and animal, their secret histories were revealed as if the sun had burst out of the wall of hewn rock. What a mass of pale faces there, shimmering ghostlike, screening their eyes from the dazzling wonder! What a hum of voices, swelling at last into a chorus of admiration. From outside in column, casting the blackest of shadows on the confused order of their advance, as the Prince and Princess slowly made their way up to the colonnade, the brilliant wire threw out its rays like fixed lightning, and when they reached the end of the Great Hall blue lights burned on the projecting walls, and from broken pillars and heaped-up ruins the Egyptian soldiers held, motionless as statues, blazing torches, and extorted words of approbation from the critical Jack Tars who drilled them. Then flew rockets on high, crossing over the obelisks in their flight, and throwing down showers of many-coloured stars on the broken towers and walls, exciting fresh murmurs of delight, while Colonel Stanton and Sir S. Baker and other aspiring persons were shown to us perched up on various "coigns of 'vantage," magnesium wire in hand. Then for a time the Temple was left to darkness, and once more, when the party had turned into another hall, the illumination was renewed. No idea can be formed of the effect of all this through reading or writing, many words, and the Prince and Princess, who must be well accustomed to all the devices of art in producing scenic splendour, expressed as much pleasure as the other spectators. There was need of repose after all this excitement, and seats were placed and carpets spread in one of the Great Halls, and the moon was left to assert its mild supremacy. The Prince and Princess returned as they came with their suite, only that Mrs. Grey mounted a ship of the Desert and enjoyed the pleasure of a ride on a dromedary; and when the Prince arrived at Luxor he was greeted with ringing cheers, as if to testify the general satisfaction at the spectacle just witnessed. As for the Princess of Wales, who came full canter on her white donkey amid a crowd of syces with lanterns, attended by Lord Carington, Lord A. Gower, Colonel Teesdale, and Major Alison on foot, at a pace which began to tell at the last half mile. She was so charmed with the novelty of the situation that, returning first to the river, she went back again to pick up the part of the *cortège* in which the Prince was coming at his leisure.

PROJECTS.

FEBRUARY 19.

Every care has been taken by this Governor to mark our course from this to the First Cataract by flags on the sandbanks, and poles and date branches in the shallows; and he has men on the look-out for crocodiles and for game, and, in fact, is doing all he can to promote the success of the voyage. But there are doubts and headshakings in the land as men look on the Nile and think of the great steamers. It is quite certain that the Duke of Sutherland's party cannot go beyond the First Cataract. It is also settled that the Royal suite must be greatly diminished in number, and that not a few of them will have to remain at Assouan while the Prince and Princess go up to the Second Cataract with a light steamer which is prepared at Assouan to tow the two boats (diabyahs) in which they must hide their diminished heads. Whether the little excursion into the real Desert, with all its concomitant charms of camel exercise, tent life, and "roughing it," will come off will be known to your readers, in all probability, before this letter reaches London. The heat will, perhaps, cause the project to be abandoned, but it certainly will not be the Princess's fault should the excursion—it will only last a day or two—not be made, as her Royal Highness quite astonishes and delights those around her by her indomitable spirits and resolution, and by her capacity to endure fatigue in the full blaze of an Egyptian sun. Every day she seems to grow in health and energy, and those around her, who look far more able to go through a long day's work in sight-seeing, exploring mummy caves, investigating dark catacombs and ruined temples, admit with pleasure that the Princess is much stronger than they are. Her interest in what she sees, and the delight with which she visits the wonderful remains which have lately absorbed so much attention, sustain the Princess and animate the Royal party, and it will be a pity almost for her sake if any part of the programme of the voyage be omitted.

The heat to-day on the water is rather trying in the cabins, but on deck, under the awning, it is still fresh and cool. It is generally understood on board that his Royal Highness, whose health is perfect, intends to visit Greece and Constantinople on his return from the Second Cataract, but before he does so, M. de Lesseps has promised him the magnificent spectacle of opening the dam which bars the waters of the Mediterranean in the Suez Canal, and of letting in the sea on the dry bed of the so-called Bitter Lakes, so as to form another small inland sea of 100,000 acres like that already constituted by a similar process at Lake Timsah.

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Song.—La Belle Mabille...	.. ..	..	1 8
——The Idol of the Day	.. ..	..	1 8
——Bird of the Greenwood	.. ..	..	1 8
——The Pilgrim's Return	.. ..	..	1 8
——The Cuckoo	.. ..	..	1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "BARODA."

At reduced price—10 annas per shilling.

Roberts on Billiards	Rs. 4 12
Pavy's Digestion and its Disorders	... 5 6
St. Clair and Brophy's Residence in Bulgaria	... 7 8
Smith's Diseases of Children	... 13 2
Hartshorne's Conspectus of the Medical Sciences	... 13 2
Brinton's Myths of the New World	... 6 10
Kay's Lives of Indian Officers, Vol. I.	... 3 12
Every man's own Lawyer	... 4 4
Every Lawyer's own Book	... 4 6
Rules of Sculpture	... 0 10
Fischendorf's The New Testament	... 1 4
Year Book of Facts—1869	... 3 2
Broadway. Vol. I.	... 2 8
Pollok's Course of Time. New Ill. Edn.	... 2 8
Child World	... 2 4
Chambers' Miscellany, Vol. I	... 0 12
Urquhart's Ducats and Charges on Shipping in Foreign Ports.	13 2
Zenner's Treatise on Naive Years	... 7 14
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America	... 7 14
Routledge's Nursery Rhymes	... 3 2
De la Rue's Indelible Diary—1869	... 0 10
Xmas Nos. London Society; Once a Week; and, Belgravia.	0 10
Caricature History of the Four Georges	4 12
Household Amusements and Enjoyments	... 3 2
Goldburn's Thoughts on Personal Religion	... 2 4
Cassell's Magazine. Vol I.	... 3 2
Acton on Prostitution	... 6 10
Chevasse's Advice to a Wife	... 1 10
Which is the Winner?	... 1 4
Golden Heart	... 1 4
Studies and Stories	... 2 4
Fergusson's Electricity	... 2 4
Winsor and Newton's Guides	... 0 10
Bawney's	... 0 10
SONG.—Blind Girl to her Harp	... 1 8
„ —I cannot Sing the old Songs	... 2 0
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 124	... 0 10
Chappell's Musical Magazine—March	... 0 10
Hanover Square „	... 0 10
PLAY—Dead Heart	... 0 8

Bombay, 29th March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
„ IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
„ „ .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are granted at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/4 per Rupee

4	do.	2s. „
3	do.	1/11½ „
2	do.	1/11½ „
1	do.	1/11 11/16 „
On demand		1/11½ „
On Scotland		1/11½ „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for no estimates without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

HOURS of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another Cement mill power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sookhjee Street, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiwar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.
Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.
Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in india, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders